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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Eui-Sun Hong

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EXAMINER

ECHELMAYER, ALIX ELIZABETH

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1795

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/743,866	Applicant(s) HONG ET AL.	
	Examiner Alix Elizabeth Echelmeyer	Art Unit 1795	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 April 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 and 13-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 and 13-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>6/23/08</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This Office Action is in response to the amendment filed April 7, 2008. Claim 1 has been amended. Claims 1-10 and 13-15 are pending and rejected finally as necessitated by the amendment.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statement filed June 23, 2008 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(3) because it does not include a concise explanation of the relevance, as it is presently understood by the individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) most knowledgeable about the content of the information, of each patent listed that is not in the English language. All references except the Japanese Office Action of April 15, 2008 have been considered. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.

Claim Objections

3. Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities: in line 5, "though" should be "through." For the purposes of expediting examination, it will be interpreted to be "through." Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1, 2, 3 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Moriwaki et al. (US 6,258,480) in view of Ramaswami et al. (US 6,830,847) and Nakanishi et al. (US 2002/0142211).

Moriwaki et al. discloses a battery and a method of manufacturing the given battery. The battery contains a positive electrode, a negative electrode, a separator, and an electrolyte (col. 7 lines 13-17 and 43-46). The battery case is constructed of aluminum or an aluminum alloy and has a nickel layer deposited on the outside or inside face of the battery case (col. 3 lines 58-63). The thickness of the nickel layer is at least 3 to 5 μm but less than 30 μm (col. 11 lines 47-54).

The thickness of the bottom portion of the battery case is 0.5 mm (col. 7 lines 57-62, See claim 20). Moriwaki et al. teaches that it is beneficial to provide a nickel layer containing aluminum having a thickness of up to 30 μm on the outside of the metal case (col. 11 lines 54-57).

Claim 3 is a process-by-product claim. The product produced by the process-by-product claim 3 is the product stated in claim 2. The cited references teach a product that is the same as, or an obvious variant of, the product set forth in claims 2 and 3. Claim 3 is alternatively unpatentable. The product of claim 2 and the product of claim 3

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appear to be the same. See MPEP 2113 and *In re Marosi*, 710 F.2d 799, 218 USPQ 289 (Fed. Cir. 1983)

With further regard to claim 1, Moriwaki et al. fail to teach nickel only on the bottom of the case. Ramaswami et al. teach a battery cell having the anode (bottom) portion of the can plated with nickel. The cathode (top) may also be coated with nickel but is not necessarily (abstract; column 3 lines 23-47). It is desirable to have nickel plated on the bottom to prevent corrosion and enhance electrical connection (column 10 lines 3-8).

It would be desirable to plate the nickel of Moriwaki et al. only on the bottom of the can, such as in Ramaswami et al., since the nickel on the bottom of the can would prevent corrosion and enhance electrical connection, but having it only on the bottom of the can would reduce the need to plate nickel elsewhere on the can, thus reducing the overall cost of the battery.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to plate the nickel of Moriwaki et al. only on the bottom of the can, such as in Ramaswami et al., since the nickel on the bottom of the can would prevent corrosion and enhance electrical connection, but having it only on the bottom of the can would reduce the need to plate nickel elsewhere on the can, thus reducing the overall cost of the battery.

With further regard to claim 1, Moriwaki et al. in view of Ramaswami et al. fail to teach that the cap of the battery housing of Moriwaki et al. is welded. Moriwaki et al. teach that the cap is attached by laser sealing (column 10 lines 2-4).

Nakanishi et al. teach a secondary wound battery having an end cap attached to the can by welding ([0012], [0142]).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to attach the cap of Moriwaki et al. by welding such as taught by Nakanishi et al. since welding could be performed with another instrument than is required by the laser sealing of Moriwaki et al., making the attachment of the cap easier because a larger variety of tools, since there are so many types of welding, can be used to attach it.

6. Claims 4 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moriwaki et al. in view of Ramaswami et al. and Nakanishi et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Seiji (Japan 60 124351).

The disclosures of Moriwaki et al., Ramaswami et al. and Nakanishi et al. as discussed above are incorporated herein.

Moriwaki et al. in view of Ramaswami et al. and Nakanishi et al. do not teach a layer on the outside surface of the battery can that contains copper. Seiji discloses a nonaqueous electrolyte cell having a copper layer on the outside surface of the positive electrode enclosure (See abstract). The reference teaches that the use of nickel or copper on the outside surface of the terminal face reduces the contact resistance. It

would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Moriwaki et al. in view of Ramaswami et al. and Nakanishi et al. to include copper on the outside surface of the battery case to reduce contact resistance as taught by Seiji.

Claim 5 is a process-by-product claim. The product produced by the process-by-product claim 5 is the product stated in claim 4. The cited references teach a product that is the same as, or an obvious variant of, the product set forth in claims 4 and 5. Claim 5 is alternatively unpatentable. The product of claim 4 and the product of claim 5 appear to be the same. See MPEP 2113 and *In re Marosi*, 710 F.2d 799, 218 USPQ 289 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

7. Claims 6 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moriwaki et al. in view of Ramaswami et al. and Nakanishi et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Morishita et al. (US 5,976,729).

The disclosures of Moriwaki et al., Ramaswami et al. and Nakanishi et al. as discussed above are incorporated herein.

Moriwaki et al. in view of Ramaswami et al. and Nakanishi et al. do not teach connection of the safety device to the cell via welding.

Morishita et al. in view of Ramaswami et al. and Nakanishi et al. discloses a cell with a reliable protective circuit or safety device. The bottom surface of the battery can be welded to a first lead plate and the first lead plate is welded via resistance welding to a second lead plate for connection to the battery (col. 1 lines 54-61; col. 2 lines 59-63).

Therefore, the protective circuit or safety device is connected to the battery. The first lead plate may be constructed of nickel or a nickel alloy (col. 2 lines 24-26).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the cell of Moriwaki et al. in view of Ramaswami et al. and Nakanishi et al. connect the safety device of Morishita et al. to the cell via a welding method to ensure proper protection of the cell during abnormal operation.

Claim 7 is a process-by-product claim. The product produced by the process-by-product claim 7 is the product stated in claim 6. The cited references teach a product that is the same as, or an obvious variant of, the product set forth in claim 7. Claim is alternatively unpatentable. The product of claim 6 and the product of claim 7 appear to be the same. See MPEP 2113 and In re Marosi, 710 F.2d 799, 218 USPQ 289 (Fed. Cir. 1983)

8. Claims 8 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moriwaki et al. in view of Ramaswami et al., Nakanishi et al. and Morishita et al. as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of Seiji. Additionally, datasheets for copper and copper alloys have been cited as evidence as discussed below.

The disclosure of Moriwaki et al. in view of Ramaswami et al., Nakanishi et al. Morishita et al. as discussed above are incorporated herein.

Moriwaki et al. in view of Ramaswami et al., Nakanishi et al. and Morishita et al. does not teach an outside layer comprised of a first material and a lead connected thereto comprised of a second material having a melting point different from the layer

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material by 500 °C or 200°C or less. Morishita discloses that a two-layer lead is attached to the bottom surface of the battery.

The first layer of the lead is aluminum or an aluminum alloy and the second layer being nickel or a nickel-plated iron, nickel-plated stainless, or nickel-plated copper (col. 2 lines 33-36; col. 3 lines 18-20).

Moriwaki et al. in view of Ramaswami et al., Nakanishi et al. and Morishita et al. does not explicitly teach that the melting point of the materials differ by 500°C or less or that they differ by 200°C or less.

Seiji teaches a nonaqueous electrolyte cell having a copper layer on the outside surface of the positive electrode enclosure or can (See abstract). Seiji teaches that the use of nickel or copper on the outside surface of the terminal face reduces the contact resistance.

A lead constructed of a copper-nickel alloy has a melting point of 1170 °C (Copper & Alloys datasheet, page 3). The copper outside layer of the battery can has a melting point of 1083 (chemical Elements Basic Information-Copper). Therefore, the melting point of the battery can outside layer and the lead material differ by 200 °C or less.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the battery can outside layer of Moriwaki et al. in view of Ramaswami et al. to use copper in the construction of the battery can as taught by Seiji to reduce the contact resistance. The melting point of Copper differs by 500 °C, 200 °C, or less from the melting point of the lead construction material, a copper-nickel alloy

taught by Morishita et al. The proper selection of the construction materials in contact in the battery eliminates the adverse effects such as corrosion that result from joining dissimilar metals.

9. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moriwaki et al. in view of Ramaswami et al., Nakanishi et al. and Seiji as applied to claim 4 above, and further in view of Morishita.

The disclosure of Moriwaki et al. in view of Ramaswami et al., Nakanishi et al. and Seiji as discussed above is incorporated herein.

Moriwaki et al. in view of Ramaswami et al., Nakanishi et al. and Seiji does not teach a lead unit connected to a safety device.

Morishita discloses a cell with a reliable protective circuit or safety device having leads connecting the battery and the associated protective circuit or safety device (col. 1 lines 54-61; col. 2 lines 59-63).

It is well known in the art that soldering is a common technique used to join two metals.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Moriwaki et al. in view of Ramaswami et al., Nakanishi et al. and Seiji et al. to include an electrically connected safety device for the battery for cell protection as taught by Morishita et al. Further, it would have been obvious to use soldering to connect the safety device with the lead unit, since it is well known in the art to use soldering to join metals.

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10. Claims 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moriwaki et al in view of Ramaswami et al. and Nakanishi et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Shibata et al. (EP 0 899 799 A2).

The disclosures of Moriwaki et al., Ramaswami et al. and Nakanishi et al. as discussed above are incorporated herein.

Moriwaki et al. in view of Ramaswami et al. and Nakanishi et al. does not teach a metal layer between the layer and the outer surface of the can having a first material selected from Zn, Sn, Fe, and Cr.

Shibata discloses a jar can for a secondary battery. The bottom surface of the battery can consist of multiple layers. Layer 1 is the aluminum or aluminum alloy of the battery can bottom surface. Layer 2 is the layer adjacent to the exterior to the bottom of the can and is constructed of iron or a ferrous alloy. Layer 3 is the layer adjacent to the exterior surface of the iron layer and it is constructed of nickel (paragraphs 18- 23). The iron layer maintains the stiffness or structural strength of the can and the use of aluminum reduces the weight of the battery can (paragraphs 19-21).

The reference does not explicitly state that the material in layer 1 is the same as the material in layer 3. The aluminum alloy of layer 1 may contain nickel as a common material.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Moriwaki et al. in view of Ramaswami et al. and Nakanishi et al. to include iron as an internal layer of the bottom of the battery can to ensure the structural strength of the can is maintained as taught by Shibata et al.

Response to Arguments

11. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1 and the newly added welding limitations have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection in view of Nakanishi et al., see above.

12. Applicant's arguments filed April 7, 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues. Beginning on page 4, that Ramaswami et al. do not teach nickel provided only on an outer surface of the bottom portion of the can. The examiner disagrees. In the teaching of Ramaswami et al., the bottom portion of the can is considered to be the anode, which serves as the negative terminal. When Moriwaki et al. is taken in view of Ramaswami et al., one having ordinary skill in the art would recognize the nickel covering on the anode terminal of Ramaswami et al., which is equivalent to the bottom of the can of Moriwaki et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would further recognize that the nickel is not required to extend up the sides of the can, since the sides are not exposed or used as a terminal.

Additionally, one having ordinary skill in the art would look at Figures 2 and 3 of the instant invention and see that a coating on the bottom surface of the can does, in fact, extend up the sides to a small extent. Yet, this is considered in the context of the instant specification to be a layer covering the bottom portion of the can.

The following arguments continue to assert the point discussed above, that the combination does not teach the use of a nickel coating only on the bottom surface of the can.

Conclusion

13. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alix Elizabeth Echelmeyer whose telephone number is (571)272-1101. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Susy N. Tsang-Foster can be reached on 571-272-1293. The fax phone

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number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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